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In September, the Sabile Milk-Receiving Point in the Latvian SSR was being expanded into a milk plant. The cheese-processing and ice cream shops had already been constructed and outfitted with Moscow equipment. The butter-making shop was being expanded.(5)

Milk sugar is a valuable product for the production of penicillin. In 1952, milk sugar was produced in the Latvian SSR at the Malpilskaia Butter Plant, where a special shop was equipped for this purpose. In 1953, a special plant for the production of milk sugar went into operation in Valmierskiy Rayon. The plant has a large boiler, vacuum apparatus for concentrating the whey which contains milk sugar, crystallization containers, presses, a dryer, and refrigeration equipment for preserving the product. Whey, obtained in the production of cheese, is the raw material in the production of milk sugar.(6)

In September, the equipping of the largest milk plant in the Lithuanian SSR was being completed. The plant is to produce 73 metric tons of dairy products daily. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 15 more cheese and butter plants are to be constructed in the Lithuanian SSR.(7)

Dairy enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 250 metric tons of butter and 100 metric tons of ice cream above the 1953 plan.(8)

During the first 7 months of 1953, almost 8 percent more creamery butter was produced in the Ukrainian SSR than during the corresponding period of 1952, and cheese production increased by 337 metric tons.(9) Butter enterprises of Poltavskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, produced 700 metric tons more creamery butter during the first 8 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production capacity of oblast butter plants is to increase 68 percent.(10) The milk cannery in Karlovskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, is to produce up to 10 million cans of condensed milk, a large amount of creamery butter, curds, and other milk products annually.(11) Butter enterprises of Zakarpatskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, produced 2.5 times as much butter and 1.4 times as much cheese in 1952 as in 1950. The 1953 butter and cheese production was to more than double that of 1952.(12)

In 1951 and 1952, 214 butter and cheese plants and milk plants and 440 separating stations and pasteurizing points in the Ukrainian SSR were mechanized. Of the 214 stations mechanized in 1952, 170 were electrified.(3) A total of 36 butter and cheese plants were to have been under construction in the Ukrainian SSR in 1953.(13)

During the second half of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, 11 mechanized butter, cheese, and milk plants with processing capacities of 25 to 50 metric tons of milk per shift and 30 mechanized separating stations are to be constructed in Poltavskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR. Construction of six large butter plants is to be started during this period as well as the expansion and reconstruction of the 14 plants and 135 separating stations existing in Poltavskaya Oblast in July 1953.(3) In July 1953, milk canneries in Karlovskiy and Kobelyatskiy rayons of Poltavskaya Oblast were under construction.(11) The Globino Butter Plant in Poltavskaya Oblast was to be expanded in 1953 to include three new shops, a boiler room, a machine room, and warehouse areas. When the new buildings are put in operation, production capacity of the plant is to more than double. The plant will be able to process up to 10,000 metric tons of milk annually.(10)

During the second half of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a butter plant and a refrigeration plant with holding capacity of 250 metric tons of butter and cheese are to be constructed in Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR.(12)

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By the end of 1953, two cheese and butter plants were to be in operation in Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy rayons of the Georgian SSR. In 1953, main shops of the Tbilisi Milk Combine were put in operation. Construction of similar enterprises was started in Kutaisi, Batumi, and Sukhumi.(14)

In August 1953, two cheese plants in Talinskiy and Stepanavskiy rayons of the Armenian SSR were under construction, and the Leninakan Butter and Milk Products Plant was being completed. The Leninakan Plant was to produce 15 metric tons of processed milk and 1.5 metric tons of ice cream during the fourth quarter of 1953.(15) The Yerevan Milk Combine in the Armenian SSR is to be completed before the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.(9)

Many enterprises of Azerbaydzhan dairy industry did not operate satisfactorily in 1952, failing to produce 4.5 metric tons of butter.(16) Cheese-processing enterprises of the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 72 metric tons of cheese above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953. Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR were to produce 4,000 more metric tons of dairy products in 1953 as compared with 1950. Republic dairy enterprises were to produce 500 metric tons of whole-milk products, 35 metric tons of creamery butter, 25 metric tons of melted butter, 5 metric tons of cheese curds in packages (chocolate, candied fruit, etc.), 12 metric tons of packaged sour cream, 30 metric tons of cream and cream beverages, 10 metric tons of "syrkovyy mass" [cheese curds mass?], 5 metric tons of chocolate milk, and other dairy products above the 1953 plan.(17) Construction of the Baku Milk Combine, which is to process 70 metric tons of milk a day, is to be completed in 1954.(18)

The Tyazhin Milk Cannery in Kemerovskaya Oblast is to produce more than one million cans of condensed milk above the 1953 plan.(19)

The Leningradskaya Oblast Dairy Industry Trust of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 150,000 kilograms of cheese curds and cheese curds mass, 100,000 kilograms of ice cream, and 10,000 kilograms of "slivochnyye konfety" [soft, chewy candies made with cream]. The Leningrad Process Cheese Plant pledged to produce 120,000 kilograms of process cheese above the 1953 plan.(20)

The Ol'ginskiy Butter Plant in Omskaya Oblast produced 1,278 more pud of butter during the first half of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952. During this same period, the Bazhenovskiy, Safonovskiy, and Strokinskiy butter plants in Kolosovskiy Rayon of Omskaya Oblast produced 1,150 more pud of butter than during the first half of 1952. The Bol'shatmasskiy and Yuzhno-Podolskiy plants in Cherlaskiy Rayon produced 2,500 more pud of butter during the first half of 1953 than during the first half of 1952.(21) The Bol'sheatmasskiy Butter Plant in Cherlaskiy Rayon pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 5 November and to produce by the end of the year 500 pud of butter above plan. The Panovskiy Plant in Krutinskiy Rayon produced 620 pud of butter and 680 pud of dried milk above the plan for the first 6 months of 1953.(22)

After World War II, 40 butter plants were reconstructed in Omskaya Oblast. Dozens of butter enterprises are to be equipped with new modern equipment during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. By August 1953, the Novo-Sanzharovskiy Plant had been put in operation, and the Krasnodarskiy and Piketinskiy plants were under construction. In August, a large food products refrigeration plant was under construction at the Isil-Kul' Station as well as a large milk combine in Omsk. The combine is to produce up to 100 metric tons of milk daily in 1954. The Kaluginskiy, Okhotnikovskiy, and Artynskiy special cheese plants were constructed in Omskaya Oblast in 1953. In August, a large cheese plant in Muromtsevo was under construction.(21)

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Dairy enterprises of the Kazakh SSR are to produce twice as much butter in 1954 as compared with 1940. Construction of 10 butter plants in the Kazakh SSR is to be started in 1954.(23)

In 1952, three times as much butter and milk products were produced in Bukharskaya Oblast of the Uzbek SSR as compared with 1940.(24)

During the third and fourth quarters of 1953, dairy enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR were to produce 50 metric tons of ice cream above plan.(25) In August 1953, butter plants in Osh, Kok-Yangak, Naryn, and Cholpon of the Kirgiz SSR were under construction.(26)

Meat Industry

In 1953, the USSR meat industry was to produce 47 percent more meat and 3.7 times as many meat dumplings as in 1950. By the end of the Fifth-Five-Year Plan, the industry is to produce twice as much meat as in 1940.(2)

Enterprises of Glavmyaso (Main Administration of Meat Industry) are increasing production of high-quality products. As of 24 August 1953, the Moscow and Leningrad meat combines alone had produced more than 2,500 metric tons of sausages, one million cutlets, and many other meat products above plan in 1953.

To meet the growing demands of the population for meat products, more than 100 new enterprises, meat combines, sausage plants, and refrigeration plants were to be put in operation in 1953. Large sausage plants were constructed in Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Kuybyshev. The first sections of the Zaporozh'ye and Gor'kiy meat combines started operation in 1953. The Maykop and Shakhty meat combines of the main administration were to be put in operation in 1953, as well as refrigeration plants in Krasnodar, Stalino, Chkalov, Chelyabinsk, Karagand, and other cities of the USSR.(27)

Meat industry enterprises of the Lithuanian SSR were to produce 1,800 metric tons of meat and sausage products before the end of 1953.(28)

Meat industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Belorussian SSR pledged to produce 1,875 metric tons of meat and 856 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(8)

During the first 7 months of 1953, enterprises of Ukrglavmyaso (Main Administration of Meat Industry Ukrainian SSR) increased production of meat almost 10 percent and canned meat 33 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1952. In August 1953, a large mechanized meat combine was under construction in Izmail' in the Ukrainian SSR.(29)

Meat industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 550 metric tons of sausage products, 500,000 meat cutlets, and 20 metric tons of meat dumplings above the 1953 plan.(30)

By 1955, enterprises of the Armenian meat industry are to double the 1950 output of sausage products, and are to produce 1.5 times as much meat and canned meat as in 1950.

Construction of a meat and dairy combine in Yerevan, Armenian SSR, is to be completed in 1955, as is the first poultry factory in the Transcaucasus, which is to produce 200 metric tons of meat and 3.5 million eggs annually.(15) The poultry factory will be constructed on a 375-hectare tract of land near Echmiadzin. Although scheduled for full operation by the end of 1955, six of the poultry yards already completed by August 1953 contain 13,000 hens and chicks. The incubator in the main production building of the factory is designed to provide incubation space for 78,000 eggs.(31)

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Enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR were to produce 6,000 more metric tons of meat in 1953 than were produced in 1950. Republic meat enterprises produced 1,310 metric tons of meat and 428 metric tons of sausage products above the plan for the first 8 months of 1953.

In September 1953, it was planned to increase the daily production of semifinished meat products in small packages at the Baku Meat Combine, Azerbaydzhan SSR, to 12,000 portions. In September 1953, a sausage plant was under construction in Baku.(17)

In August 1953, the Khurdalan Poultry Factory, Azerbaydzhan SSR, was under construction. Annual production of the factory is to be 16 million dietetic eggs and 200-250 metric tons of killed poultry.(18)

The Stavropol' Meat-Canning Combine in Stavropol'skiy Kray produced 128,000 cans of meat above the plan for the first 7 months of 1953. The combine pledged to produce 200,000 cans above the August 1953 plan. By 17 August, the combine had already produced 100,000 cans above plan.(32)

The Troitskiy Meat Combine in Chelyabinskaya Oblast produced 200,000 more cans of meat during the first 7 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952.(14)

In 1953, the Leningrad Meat Combine imeni Kirov was to produce 43 percent more meat, 46 percent more sausage products, 2.7 times as many cutlets, twice as many "pirozhki" [small meat pies], 1.5 times as many culinary products, 3.2 times as many meat dumplings, and 7.5 times as much packaged meat over 1952. The combine was to produce 4.7 million pieces of meat culinary semiprocessed goods, 19 million cutlets, 500 metric tons of meat dumplings, and 300 metric tons of packaged meat above the plan for the second half of 1953.(33) The Leningrad Meat Combine imeni Kirov of the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR pledged to produce 1,900 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(20)

The Moscow Meat Combine pledged to produce 400 metric tons of meat and 350 metric tons of sausage products above the April 1953 plan, but actually produced 668 metric tons of meat and 510 metric tons of sausage products above plan.(34)

The Tomilinskaya Poultry Factory in Moskovskaya Oblast was producing 50,000 eggs and 3 metric tons of fresh meat daily in September 1953. As of 17 September, the factory had shipped out 650,000 chicks for breeding purposes.(35)

Enterprises of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, pledged to produce 200 metric tons of meat and 700 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.

Meat industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR are to produce 2.5 times as much meat in 1954 as compared with 1940. Construction of two meat combines is to be started in the republic in 1954.(23)

In 1952, production of meat and meat products in Bukharskaya Oblast, Uzbek SSR, increased 59.9 percent as compared with 1940.(24)

During the third and fourth quarters of 1953, meat industry enterprises of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry Kirgiz SSR were to produce 100 metric tons of sausage products, 2 million meat pies, and 30 metric tons of meat dumplings above plan.(25) In August 1953, meat refrigeration plants in Frunze, Kyzyl-Kiya, and Sulyukta, Kirgiz SSR, were under construction.(26)

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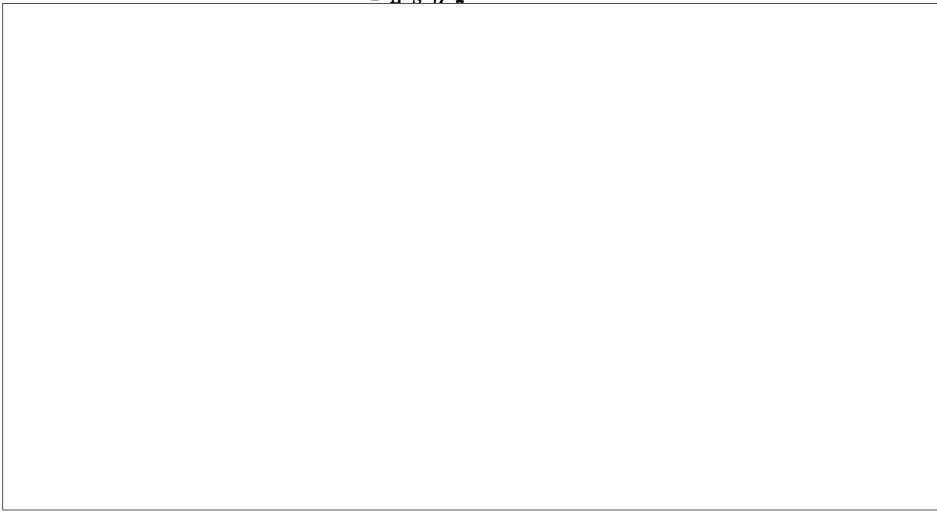
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